

April

FIRST

We must take human nature as we find it.

SECOND

A character is valuable to all men, and not less so to a speculator.

THIRD

I have spent a greater part of my life, and that not the least pleasing, in rural affairs.

FOURTH

The Washington year book

George Washington, Wallace Rice

citizens.



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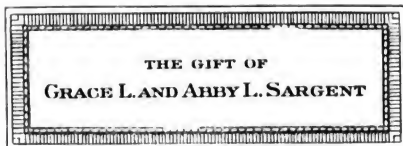
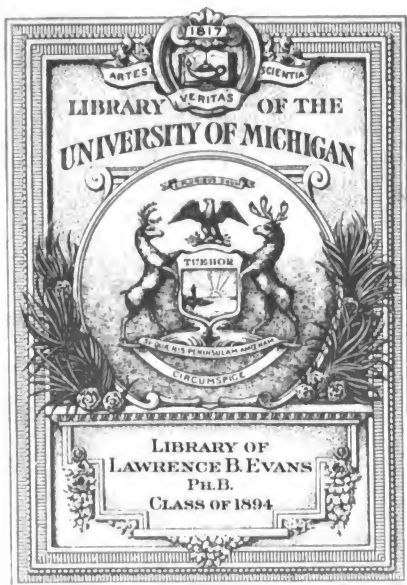
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The Washington Year Book



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THE LINCOLN YEAR BOOK. Axioms and
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Morals from the Great American Philoso-
pher for Every Day in the Year. Compiled
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CHICAGO



George Washington



Washington, George, pres U.S.

The

Washington Year Book

MAXIMS AND MORALS OF
"THE FATHER OF HIS COUNTRY"

COMPILED BY

WALLACE RICE

COMPILER OF "THE LINCOLN YEAR BOOK,"
"THE FRANKLIN YEAR BOOK," ETC.



CHICAGO
A. C. McCLURG & CO.

1908

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CHICAGO

TO
Charles M. Faye
IN GRATITUDE AND
AFFECTION



Library of L. B. Evans
3-5-34

I do not recollect that in the course of my life I ever forfeited my word or broke a promise made to any one.

I am a member of an infant empire, a philanthropist by character, and a citizen of the great republic of humanity at large.



January

Labor to keep alive in your breast that little spark of celestial fire—conscience.



The Washington Year Book

January

FIRST

I hope I shall always possess firmness and virtue enough to maintain what I consider the most enviable of all titles, the character of an honest man.

SECOND

As an honest man, be content with justice.

THIRD

Errors once discovered are more than half corrected.

FOURTH

A waste of time is of more importance than is generally imagined.

FIFTH

The best way to defeat and disconcert is to take no notice.



The Washington Year Book



January

SIXTH

It is good policy at all times to place one's adversary in the wrong.

SEVENTH

Delicacy, if matters become serious, must yield to expediency.

EIGHTH

I despise everything that carries the appearance of affectation.



NINTH

It is much easier at all times to prevent an evil than to rectify mistakes.



TENTH

From thinking proceeds speaking; thence to acting is often but a single word.

The Washington Year Book

January

ELEVENTH

In a case where facts can be resorted to, there is no occasion to exercise judgment.

TWELFTH

There is scarcely an action, the motive to which may not be subject to a double interpretation.

THIRTEENTH

Good judgment and experimental knowledge properly exerted never can, when accompanied by integrity and zeal, go wrong.

FOURTEENTH

Concealment is a species of misrepresentation.

FIFTEENTH

It is necessary that a young man should have objects of employment.



The Washington Year Book

January

SIXTEENTH

Love may, and therefore ought to be, under the guidance of reason.

SEVENTEENTH

A sensible woman can never be happy with a fool.

EIGHTEENTH

It is your interest to sell high: it is mine to buy low.

NINETEENTH

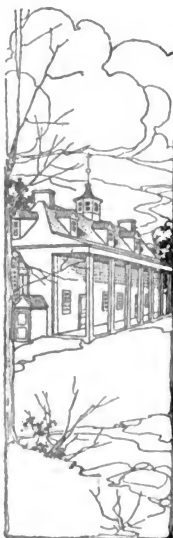
In the composition of the human frame there is a good deal of inflammable matter.

TWENTIETH

Wisdom, justice, and liberality are the palladium of good policy.

TWENTY-FIRST

Precedents are dangerous things.



The Washington Year Book

January

TWENTY-SECOND

The moment is important.

TWENTY-THIRD

Economy in all things is as commendable in the manager as it is beneficial and desirable in the employer.

TWENTY-FOURTH

Promote frugality and industry by example, encourage manufactures, and avoid dissipation.

TWENTY-FIFTH

The consequences of a lax or inefficient government are too obvious to be dwelt upon.

TWENTY-SIXTH

We have three interests to attend to: the common interest, state interests, and individual interests.



The Washington Year Book

January

TWENTY-SEVENTH

To contract new debts is not the way to pay old ones.

TWENTY-EIGHTH

Idleness is disreputable under any circumstances.

TWENTY-NINTH

Influence is no government.

THIRTIETH

When one side only of a story is heard and often repeated, the human mind becomes impressed with it insensibly.

THIRTY-FIRST

Republicanism is not the phantom of a deluded imagination.



February

Perfection falls not to the share of mortals.



The Washington Year Book

February

FIRST

Every valuable end of government is best answered by the enlightened confidence of the people.

SECOND

My inclinations are strongly bent to arms.

THIRD

No person can be readier to accuse me, than I am to acknowledge an error when I am guilty of one.

FOURTH

Words never made an impression on my mind when they were contradicted by actions.

FIFTH

Integrity and firmness are all I can promise.



The Washington Year Book



February

SIXTH

In every act of my administration I have sought the happiness of my fellow-citizens.

SEVENTH

Whilst I am in office I never suffer private convenience to interfere with what I conceive public duty.

EIGHTH

To inveigh against things that are past and irremediable is unpleasing.

NINTH

I have no better guide than upright intentions and close investigation.

TENTH

I am as unwilling to have any person in my service forced to work when they are unable, as I am to have them skulk from it when they are fit for it.



The Washington Year Book

February

ELEVENTH

The approbation of my country is
my abundant reward.

TWELFTH

Every faculty I possessed was
joined to the efforts of the virtue,
talents, and valor of my fellow-
citizens to effect our independ-
ence.

THIRTEENTH

Nothing is more useful for the
formation of correct habits, than
the turning of our comments upon
others, back upon ourselves.

FOURTEENTH

I have a generous soul, sensible
of wrongs, and swelling for re-
dress.

FIFTEENTH

It is my great and sole desire to
live and die in peace and retire-
ment.



The Washington Year Book

February

SIXTEENTH

My first wish is to do for the best.

SEVENTEENTH

The presidency has no enticing charms and no fascinating allurements for me.

EIGHTEENTH

I have no object separated from the general welfare to promote.

NINETEENTH

The more I am acquainted with agricultural affairs, the better I am pleased with them.

TWENTIETH

The benign influence of good laws under a free government is the ever favorite object of my heart.



The Washington Year Book

February

TWENTY-FIRST

I have never been indisposed to do whatever might be in my power in favor of those whose misfortunes have been unavoidably brought upon them without any fault of their own.

TWENTY-SECOND

If I had been permitted my first and fondest wish, I should have remained in a private station.

TWENTY-THIRD

Happy is he who gets the berth nearest the fire!

TWENTY-FOURTH

No reception can be so congenial to my feelings as a quiet entry devoid of ceremony.

TWENTY-FIFTH

I have to the utmost of my knowledge consulted the good of my country.



The Washington Year Book

February

TWENTY-SIXTH

I have felt, in too many instances, the expansion of tradesmen's consciences where no previous agreement had been made, ever to put it in their power to charge what they please.

TWENTY-SEVENTH

My errors shall be of the head, not of the heart.

TWENTY-EIGHTH

I am conscious only of having done my duty.

TWENTY-NINTH

My one wish is to see everything settled upon the best and surest foundations for the peace of mankind, without regard to this, that, or the other nation.



March

To be prepared for war is one of the most effectual means of preserving peace.



The Washington Year Book

March

FIRST

Nations are not influenced, as individuals may be, by disinterested friendship.

SECOND

The vicissitudes of war are not within the reach of human control.

THIRD

Regiments are costly articles everywhere.

FOURTH

If real danger threatened the country, no young man ought to be an idle spectator of its defence.

FIFTH

Because a man has rolled a snow-ball till it has acquired the size of a horse is no sign that he might do so till it was as large as a house.



The Washington Year Book

March

SIXTH

The art of war is at once comprehensive and complicated.

SEVENTH

The acts of my administration are on record. By these I expect to be judged.

EIGHTH

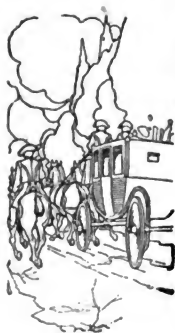
Keep an account book and enter therein every farthing of your receipts and expenditures.

NINTH

Treaties which are not built upon reciprocal benefits are not likely to be of long duration.

TENTH

It is not the lowest priced goods that are always the cheapest.



The Washington Year Book

March

ELEVENTH

I hope the spirit of this country will never suffer itself to be injured with impunity by any nation under the sun.

TWELFTH

A government which required only a knowledge of the truth to justify its measures could not but be anxious to have this fully and frankly displayed.

THIRTEENTH

Although we may be a little wrong now and then, we shall return to the right path with more avidity.

FOURTEENTH

The idea of disinterested favors or friendship from any nation whatever is too novel to be calculated on.

FIFTEENTH

The game is in our own hands; to play it well is all we have to do.



The Washington Year Book

March

SIXTEENTH

In a government as free as ours, allowances must be made for occasional effervescences.

SEVENTEENTH

We are all the children of the same country.

EIGHTEENTH

Suspicious unfounded and jealousies too lively are irritating to honest feeling.

NINETEENTH

If private wealth is to supply the defect of public retribution, it will greatly contract the sphere within which the selection of characters for office is to be made.

TWENTIETH

Keep every one in their places and to their duty.



The Washington Year Book

March

TWENTY-FIRST

Housekeeping, under any circumstances and with the best economy, is expensive.

TWENTY-SECOND

A steady perseverance, and our spirited exertions, will put things right again.

TWENTY-THIRD

No nation has a right to intermeddle in the internal concerns of another.

TWENTY-FOURTH

True friendship is a plant of slow growth.

TWENTY-FIFTH

While we are encircled in one band we shall possess the strength of a giant and there will be none who can make us afraid.



The Washington Year Book

March

TWENTY-SIXTH

More satisfaction would have resulted from a conversation of an hour or two, than from all the letters that can be written.

TWENTY-SEVENTH

Be candid and explicit.

TWENTY-EIGHTH

Guard against the impostures of pretended patriotism.

TWENTY-NINTH

Though unconscious of intentional error, I am too sensible of my defects not to think it probable that I have committed many errors.

THIRTIETH

No hedge will do for a safe enclosure where two or four footed hogs find it convenient to open a passage.

THIRTY-FIRST

Whatever is done should be well done.



April

We have errors to correct.



The Washington Year Book

April

FIRST

We must take human nature as we find it.

SECOND

A character is valuable to all men, and not less so to a speculator.

THIRD

I have spent a greater part of my life, and that not the least pleasing, in rural affairs.

FOURTH

Preserve good faith and an unbiassed conscience, and leave the rest to the good sense of our own citizens.

FIFTH

Nothing short of self-respect, and that justice which is essential to national character, ought to involve us in war.



The Washington Year Book

April

SIXTH

If nothing impeaching my honor or honesty is said, I care little for the rest.

SEVENTH

It is absolutely necessary, if you mean to make any figure upon the stage, that you should take the first steps right.

EIGHTH

Men in responsible situations can not, like those in private life, be governed solely by the dictates of their own inclination.

NINTH

Infallibility not being the attribute of man, we ought to be cautious in censuring the opinions and conduct of one another.

TENTH

Make justice and impartiality the lines by which to walk.



The Washington Year Book

April

ELEVENTH

Two or three years of good crops and a ready market put every one in good humor; and in some instances they even impute to government what is due only to the goodness of Providence.

TWELFTH

To attempt to please everybody is the surest way to please nobody.

THIRTEENTH

To delay justice is to deny it.

FOURTEENTH

Nothing but experience can demonstrate golden dreams to be the vision only of an uninformed or indigested imagination.

FIFTEENTH

The more there are above you, the greater your exertions should be to ascend.



The Washington Year Book

April

SIXTEENTH

The malevolence of man is not to be avoided.

SEVENTEENTH

Let there be no change in the Constitution by usurpation.

EIGHTEENTH

I am no more disposed to squander than to stint.

NINETEENTH

Liberty, when it begins to take root, is a plant of rapid growth.

TWENTIETH

The multiplication of useful animals is a common blessing to mankind.

TWENTY-FIRST

Never let an indigent person ask without receiving something, if you have the means.



The Washington Year Book

April

TWENTY-SECOND

It is by no means my desire that you should exercise more than is good for your health.

TWENTY-THIRD

Our general government can never be in any danger of degenerating into a monarchy, an oligarchy, an aristocracy, or any other despotic or oppressive form, so long as there shall remain any virtue in the body of the people.

TWENTY-FOURTH

Nothing should be bought which can be made or done without.

TWENTY-FIFTH

Decency and cleanliness will always be the first objects in the dress of a judicious and sensible man.

TWENTY-SIXTH

Wisdom and good example are necessary.



The Washington Year Book

April

TWENTY-SEVENTH

It would be repugnant to the vital principles of our government to exclude from public trusts talents and virtues unless accompanied by wealth.

TWENTY-EIGHTH

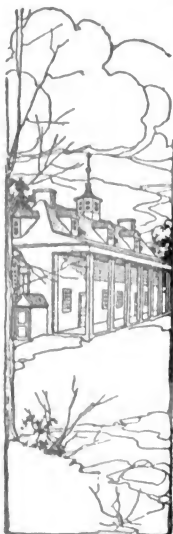
It is not difficult for a person who has no ground on which to expect a thousand cents to talk with facility and ease of his expectation of receiving ten times as many dollars.

TWENTY-NINTH

Providence will not suffer the discontented among ourselves to produce more than a temporary interruption to the permanent peace and happiness of this rising empire.

THIRTIETH

There is a very wide difference between getting tenants and getting rent.



May

Men's minds are as variant as their faces.



The Washington Year Book

May

FIRST

The commonalty err more through ignorance than design.

SECOND

Discriminate the spirit of liberty from that of licentiousness, cherishing the first, avoiding the last.

THIRD

The spirit of encroachment tends to consolidate the powers of all the departments of government in one, and thus to create, whatever the form of government, a real despotism.

FOURTH

Distinguish between oppression and the necessary exercise of authority.

FIFTH

Let the reins of government be braced and held with a steady hand.



The Washington Year Book

May

SIXTH

Experience has taught us that men will not adopt and carry into execution measures the best calculated for their own good, without the intervention of a coercive power.

SEVENTH

I would wish anything and everything essayed to prevent the effusion of blood.

EIGHTH

Steadily discountenance irregular oppositions to acknowledged authority.

NINTH

Agriculture is of primary importance.

TENTH

There are in this, as well as in all other countries, discontented characters.



The Washington Year Book

May

ELEVENTH

Pass by no faults or neglects, for overlooking one only serves to generate another.

TWELFTH

I only wish, whilst I am a servant of the people, to know the will of my masters, that I may govern myself accordingly.

THIRTEENTH

Can any instance be given, where the public has sold any commodity upon as good terms as individuals have done it?

FOURTEENTH

Inveterate antipathies toward particular nations and passionate attachments for others should be excluded.

FIFTEENTH

Men are extremely wanted.



The Washington Year Book



May

SIXTEENTH

I never say anything of a man that I have the slightest scruple of saying to him.

SEVENTEENTH

Nothing short of good sense and an easy, unaffected conduct can draw the line between prudery and coquetry.

EIGHTEENTH



The prosperity of our country will always have the first place in my thoughts.

NINETEENTH

I earnestly pray that the Omnipotent Being . . . will never yield so fair a heritage of freedom [America] a prey to anarchy or despotism.

TWENTIETH



It is not easy for a man to throw the first stone without having it returned to him.

The Washington Year Book

May

TWENTY-FIRST

The mass of our citizens require no more than to understand a question to decide it properly.

TWENTY-SECOND

Light reading may amuse for the moment, but it leaves nothing solid behind.

TWENTY-THIRD

Guard against imbibing hasty and unfavorable opinions of any one.

TWENTY-FOURTH

Talkativeness and vanity may be humored.

TWENTY-FIFTH

If it can be esteemed a happiness to live in an age productive of great and interesting events, we of the present age are highly favored.

TWENTY-SIXTH

Be courteous to all, but intimate with few.



The Washington Year Book

May

TWENTY-SEVENTH

Be always prepared for war, but never unsheath the sword except in self-defence, as long as justice and our essential rights to national respectability can be preserved without it.

TWENTY-EIGHTH

I have never had such confidence in my own faculty of judging as to be tenacious of the opinions I may have imbibed in doubtful cases.

TWENTY-NINTH

I conceive it a duty incumbent upon me to assert a just right.

THIRTIETH

To constitute a dispute there must be two parties.

THIRTY-FIRST

I have always regarded marriage as the most interesting event in a man's life.



June

A good moral character is the first essential in a man.



The Washington Year Book

June

FIRST

Do justice to all, and never forget that we are Americans.

SECOND

Let our rights be claimed, and maintained, with a dignified firmness.

THIRD

We ought not to look back, unless it is to derive useful lessons from past errors.

FOURTH

I resolved firmly that no man should ever justly charge me with deception.

FIFTH

Every motive of self-preservation, of liberty, of happiness, has a claim upon our efforts.

SIXTH

It is at all times easier to make enemies than friends.



The Washington Year Book

June

SEVENTH

The most sincere neutrality is not a sufficient guard against the depredations of nations at war.

EIGHTH

If we desire to avoid insult, we must be able to repel it.

NINTH

It is on great occasions only, and after time has been given for cool and deliberate reflection, that the real voice of the people can be known.

TENTH

The party taking advantage of the distresses of another will lose infinitely more in the opinion of mankind and in subsequent events than he will gain by the stroke of the moment.



The Washington Year Book

June

ELEVENTH

Young military men, who want to reap the harvest of laurels, don't care, I suppose, how many seeds of war are sown.

TWELFTH

Nations act for their own benefit and not for the benefit of others, unless both interests happen to be assimilated.

THIRTEENTH

Give to mankind the magnanimous and not too novel example of a people always guided by an exalted justice and benevolence.

FOURTEENTH

Good company will always be found much less expensive than bad.

FIFTEENTH

Imaginary wants are indefinite and oftentimes insatiable.



The Washington Year Book

June

SIXTEENTH

To the interest of your country all inferior considerations must yield.

SEVENTEENTH

The army is a dangerous instrument to play with.

EIGHTEENTH

Every man who is in the vigor of life ought to serve his country in whatever line it requires and he is fit for.

NINETEENTH

Unfortunately the nature of man is such that the experience of others is not attended to as it ought to be.

TWENTIETH

Few things will bear delay, but those of experiment worst of all.



The Washington Year Book

June

TWENTY-FIRST

Peace ought to be pursued with unremitting zeal.

TWENTY-SECOND

Conscience seldom comes to a man's aid when he is in the zenith of health, and revelling in pomp and luxury upon ill-gotten gains.

TWENTY-THIRD

There is no resource so firm for the government of the United States as the affections of the people, guided by an enlightened policy.

TWENTY-FOURTH

If justice is lacking, we ought to render it.

TWENTY-FIFTH

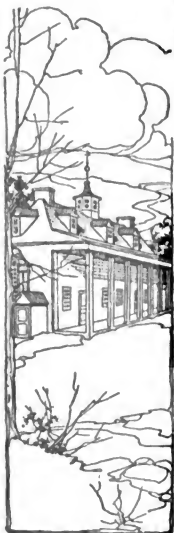
All, except desperate men, look before they leap.



The Washington Year Book

June

TWENTY-SIXTH



I am sure there never was a people who had more reason to acknowledge a divine interposition in their affairs than those of the United States.

TWENTY-SEVENTH

In some instances, by acting reciprocally, heroes have made poets, and poets heroes.

TWENTY-EIGHTH



If we receive favors, we must grant favors.

TWENTY-NINTH

Let your promotion result from your own application and from intrinsic merit, not from the labors of others.

THIRTIETH



Rum is, in my opinion, the bane of morals and the parent of idleness.

July

Don't be afraid.



The Washington Year Book

July

FIRST

A free people ought not only to be armed, but disciplined.

SECOND

That this government, though not actually perfect, is one of the best in the world, I have little doubt.

THIRD

The principle by which my conduct has been actuated throughout life would not suffer me, in any great emergency, to withhold any services I might render, required by my country.

FOURTH

The foundation of a great empire is laid, and I please myself with a persuasion that Providence will not leave it imperfect.

FIFTH

My whole life has been devoted to the service of my country.



The Washington Year Book



July

SIXTH

I shall sincerely rejoice to see that the American Revolution has been productive of happy consequences on both sides of the Atlantic.

SEVENTH

May our country never want props to support the glorious fabric.

EIGHTH

No morn ever dawned more favorably than ours.



NINTH

Teach the people themselves to know and to value their own rights.

TENTH

Nothing but harmony, honesty, industry, and frugality are necessary to make us a great and happy nation.



The Washington Year Book

July

ELEVENTH

Every one has a right to form and adopt whatever government they like best to live under themselves.

TWELFTH

Virtue and vice cannot be allied.

THIRTEENTH

All obstructions to the administration of the laws are destructive of fundamental principle and of fatal tendency.

FOURTEENTH

We may spin the thread of economy till it breaks.

FIFTEENTH

Rise early, that by habit it may become familiar, agreeable, healthy, and profitable.

SIXTEENTH

The people, when rightly informed, will decide in a proper manner.



The Washington Year Book

July

SEVENTEENTH

Bargains are either binding in all their parts, or are of no use at all.

EIGHTEENTH

A man who will defraud another who confides in him is surely a greater villain than one who robs boldly at the risk of his life.

NINETEENTH

My primary objects have been to preserve the country in peace if I can, and to be prepared for war if I can not.

TWENTIETH

To be a sensible and honest man are qualities too rare and precious not to merit one's particular esteem.

TWENTY-FIRST

It is time for the age of knight-errantry and mad-heroism to be at an end.



The Washington Year Book

July

TWENTY-SECOND

Coercion would be extremely painful to me; but if advice, remonstrance, and gentle methods will not answer the purpose, others must be taken.

TWENTY-THIRD

We must walk, as other countries have done, before we can run.

TWENTY-FOURTH

I am sure the mass of citizens in these United States mean well.

TWENTY-FIFTH

I was no believer in the infallibility of the politics or measures of any man living.

TWENTY-SIXTH

To err is the lot of humanity, and never for a moment have I had the presumption to suppose I had not a full proportion of it.



The Washington Year Book

July

TWENTY-SEVENTH

My earnest wish is that balsam may be poured into all the wounds.

TWENTY-EIGHTH

We shall be guilty of many blunders.

TWENTY-NINTH

If a minority is to dictate to a majority, there is an end put, at one stroke, to popular government.

THIRTIETH

The great Governor of the universe has led us too long and too far on the road to happiness and glory to forsake us in the midst of it.

THIRTY-FIRST

In republics of large extent the conflicts of popular factions are the chief, if not the only, inlets of usurpation and tyranny.



August

Knowledge is the surest basis of public happiness.



The Washington Year Book

August

FIRST

Lay the foundation in national justice, faith, and honor.

SECOND

I trust that we are not too old, or too proud, to profit by the experience of others.

THIRD

To speak evil of any one, unless there are unequivocal proofs of their deserving it, is an injury for which there is no adequate reparation.

FOURTH

To an active external commerce, the protection of a naval force is indispensable.

FIFTH

My public and private sentiments are at all times alike.



The Washington Year Book

August

SIXTH

There is a rank due to the United States among nations which will be withheld, if not absolutely lost, by the reputation of weakness.

SEVENTH

When there is no reason for expressing an opinion, it is best to be silent.

EIGHTH

"There is a tide in all human affairs" that ought always to be watched.

NINTH

Honor, power, and the true interests of this country must be measured by a continental scale.

TENTH

It is better to offer no excuse than a bad one.



The Washington Year Book

August

ELEVENTH

The independence and liberty you possess are the work of common dangers, sufferings, and successes.

TWELFTH

No taxes can be devised which are not more or less inconvenient and unpleasant.

THIRTEENTH

Never exceed a decent warmth.

FOURTEENTH

I think there is more wickedness than ignorance mixed in our councils.

FIFTEENTH

No earthly power can deprive me of the consolation of knowing that I have not, in the course of my administration, been guilty of a wilful error.



The Washington Year Book

August

SIXTEENTH

If the laws are not to govern, no man can know how to conduct himself in safety.

SEVENTEENTH

One fault overlooked begets another, that a third, and so on.

EIGHTEENTH

The age between thirty-five and forty-five seems most likely to unite experience with activity.

NINETEENTH

When you have leisure, go into company of the best kind that the place you are in will afford.

TWENTIETH

It is easy to make acquaintances, but very difficult to shake them off.



The Washington Year Book

August

TWENTY-FIRST

Europe has a set of primary interests which to us have none or a very remote relation.

TWENTY-SECOND

I am only a servant of the public, and it is not for me to dispense with orders.

TWENTY-THIRD

Let your inexperience be guided by maturer advice.

TWENTY-FOURTH

The vices of large cities have their advantages and disadvantages in fitting a man for the great theatre of public life.

TWENTY-FIFTH

There is no proverb in the whole catalogue of them more true than that a penny saved is a penny got.



The Washington Year Book

August

TWENTY-SIXTH

Let your judgment always balance well before you decide.

TWENTY-SEVENTH

I do not think vanity is a trait of my character.

TWENTY-EIGHTH

The foundation of our empire was not laid in the gloomy age of ignorance and superstition.

TWENTY-NINTH

Refrain from drink, which is the source of all evil.

THIRTIETH

However pacific the general policy of a nation may be, it ought never to be without an adequate stock of military knowledge for emergencies.

THIRTY-FIRST

There is no practice more dangerous than borrowing money.



September

Pursue a wise, just, and liberal policy toward one another, and keep good faith with the rest of the world.



The Washington Year Book

September

FIRST

Ignorance and design are difficult to combat.

SECOND

Few men have virtue to withstand the highest bidder.

THIRD

It is having no fixed principle that creates our difficulties and discontents.

FOURTH

To accommodate differences, temper and mutual forbearance are requisite.

FIFTH

The people, not often seeing and frequently misled, must often feel before they can act right; but then, evils of this nature seldom fail to work their own cure.



The Washington Year Book

September

SIXTH

The period is not very remote when the benefits of a liberal and free commerce will pretty generally succeed to the devastations and horrors of war.

SEVENTH

I shall never relinquish the right of judging in my concerns to any man living while I have health and strength to look into my own concerns.

EIGHTH

A people possessed of the spirit of commerce, who see and who will pursue their own advantages, may achieve almost anything.

NINTH

Truth will ultimately prevail where there is pains taken to bring it to light.



The Washington Year Book

September

TENTH

Virtue or morality is a necessary spring of popular government.

ELEVENTH

Minds soured by distress are easily rankled.

TWELFTH

I have never been more unceasingly employed; I hope for good, but God alone knows.

THIRTEENTH

It is not difficult, by concealment of some facts and exaggeration of others, to bias a well-meaning mind.

FOURTEENTH

Avoid gaming, a vice productive of every possible evil.

FIFTEENTH

May the enlightened policy of the present day diffuse to all men those blessings to which they are entitled.



The Washington Year Book

September

SIXTEENTH

It is the nature of republicans, who are nearly in a state of equality, to be extremely jealous as to the disposal of all honorary or lucrative offices.

SEVENTEENTH

When a people shall have become incapable of governing themselves, and fit for a master, it is of little consequence from what quarter he comes.

EIGHTEENTH

Against the insidious wiles of foreign influence the jealousy of a free people ought to be constantly awake.

NINETEENTH

It is my wish to have my mind, and my actions, which are the result of contemplation, as free as the air.



The Washington Year Book

September

TWENTIETH

It has been a maxim with me throughout life neither to promote nor prevent a matrimonial engagement.

TWENTY-FIRST

Too much zeal may create suspicion.

TWENTY-SECOND

Time is too powerful for sophistry.

TWENTY-THIRD

My opinion is that emigrants will come hither as fast as the true interest and policy of the United States will be benefited by foreign population.

TWENTY-FOURTH

Evils must be first felt.

TWENTY-FIFTH

Our constitution enjoins that the will of the majority shall prevail.



The Washington Year Book

September

TWENTY-SIXTH

In proportion as the structure of government gives force to public opinion, it is essential that public opinion should be enlightened.

TWENTY-SEVENTH

The greater the chaos, the greater the merit in bringing forth order.

TWENTY-EIGHTH

I can defy malignancy itself to ascribe partiality or interested motives to any of my nominations.

TWENTY-NINTH

May union and brotherly affection be perpetual!

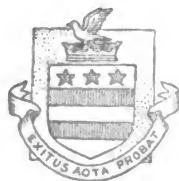
THIRTIETH

There can be no greater error than to expect or calculate upon real favors from nation to nation.



October

The more universal knowledge is, the better.



The Washington Year Book

October

FIRST

It has always been a source of serious regret with me to see the youth of these United States sent to foreign countries for the purpose of education.

SECOND

Maintain all in the secure and tranquil enjoyment of the rights of person and property.

THIRD

Select the most deserving only for friendship.

FOURTH

When victory more than truth is the palm contended for, "the post of honor is a private station."

FIFTH

In all important matters, deliberate maturely, but execute promptly and vigorously.



The Washington Year Book

October

SIXTH

Nothing can better deserve your patronage than the promotion of science and literature.

SEVENTH

A national university in this country is a thing to be desired.

EIGHTH

'Tis our policy to steer clear of alliances with any portion of the foreign world.

NINTH

My fellow citizens understand the true principles of government and liberty.

TENTH

Acquire, by industry and application, such knowledge as your situation enables you to obtain, as will be useful to you in life.

ELEVENTH

I was never among the sanguine ones.



The Washington Year Book

October

TWELFTH

The nation which indulges toward another an habitual hatred or an habitual fondness is in some degree a slave.

THIRTEENTH

No man can, with propriety or a good conscience, correct others for a fault he is guilty of himself.

FOURTEENTH

Differences in political opinion are as unavoidable as, to a certain point, they may perhaps be necessary.

FIFTEENTH

The company in which you improve most will be least expensive to you.

SIXTEENTH

The life of a husbandman is honorable, is amusing, and, with judicious management, is profitable.



The Washington Year Book

October

SEVENTEENTH

I was no party man myself, and the first wish of my heart was, if parties did exist, to reconcile them.

EIGHTEENTH

How often do we find recommendations given without merit to deserve them!

NINETEENTH

As much wisdom has pervaded our councils as reason and common policy dictated.

TWENTIETH

Studies and amusements, made to go hand in hand with each other and used in their proper seasons, will ever be found a mutual assistance to each other.

TWENTY-FIRST

We are plodding on in the dull road of peace and politics.



The Washington Year Book

October

TWENTY-SECOND

Avoid bad company, which is the bane of good morals, economy, and industry.

TWENTY-THIRD

A government of as much vigor as is consistent with the perfect security of liberty is indispensable.

TWENTY-FOURTH

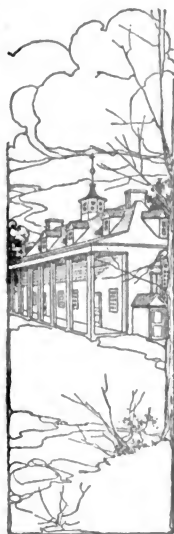
The more knowledge you acquire the greater will be the probability of your succeeding, and the greater will be your thirst for more.

TWENTY-FIFTH

Promote, as an object of primary importance, institutions for the general diffusion of knowledge.

TWENTY-SIXTH

A train of evils, in republican governments, must often be sorely felt before they can be removed.



The Washington Year Book

October

TWENTY-SEVENTH

In all free governments, contentions in elections will take place, and whilst it is confined to our own citizens, it is not to be regretted.

TWENTY-EIGHTH

Our rising republics have the good wishes of all the philosophers, patriots, and virtuous men in all nations.

TWENTY-NINTH

Persuade him to adopt a line of conduct that will make him more agreeable; otherwise, however splendid his abilities, they will be entirely useless.

THIRTIETH

My politics are plain and simple.

THIRTY-FIRST

Moderate the fury of party spirit.



November

Actions, not words, are the true criterion of the attachment of friends.



The Washington Year Book

November

FIRST

Principles, not men.

SECOND

I write or say nothing I wish to conceal, my politics being straight, and my views undisguised.

THIRD

It is infinitely better to have a few good men than many indifferent ones.

FOURTH

Domestic and rural enjoyments, in my estimation, far surpass the highest pageantry of the world.

FIFTH

The affairs of this country can not go amiss; there are so many watchful guardians of them, and such infallible guides.



The Washington Year Book

November

SIXTH

Keep the United States free from political connections with every other country, see them independent of all, and under the influence of none.

SEVENTH

Ridicule begets enmity not easy to be forgotten, but which might easily be avoided.

EIGHTH

It is much easier to impede than force a sale.

NINTH

We do not wish to be the only people who may taste the sweets of an equal and good government.

TENTH

Past experience, and the admonition of a few, have but little weight.



The Washington Year Book

November

ELEVENTH

Smaller societies must prepare the way for greater.

TWELFTH

We are not to expect perfection in this world.

THIRTEENTH

Place guard upon the avenues which lead to idleness and vice.

FOURTEENTH

Overgrown military establishments, under any form of government, are inauspicious to liberty.

FIFTEENTH

Americans will fight for their liberties and property.

SIXTEENTH

Money, we know, will fetch anything and command the service of any man.



The Washington Year Book

November

SEVENTEENTH

Our prosperity rests on solid foundations.

EIGHTEENTH

It may not impossibly be found that the corruption and ambition of individual citizens are more formidable adversaries of the unity of our empire than any inherent difficulties in the scheme.

NINETEENTH

There is a natural and necessary progression from the extreme of anarchy to the extreme of tyranny.

TWENTIETH

It has been a spectacle, displaying to the highest advantage the principles of republican government, to behold the most and least wealthy of our citizens standing in the same ranks as common soldiers.



The Washington Year Book

November

TWENTY-FIRST

If the citizens of the United States should not be entirely free and happy, the fault will be their own.

TWENTY-SECOND

Our Western country, the second land of promise!

TWENTY-THIRD

Remember that timely disbursements to prepare for danger frequently prevent much greater disbursements to repel it.

TWENTY-FOURTH

I think it folly to attempt more than we can execute.

TWENTY-FIFTH

Of all the dispositions and habits which lead to political prosperity, religion and morality are indispensable supports.



The Washington Year Book

November

TWENTY-SIXTH

Local politics and self-interested views obtrude themselves into every measure of public utility.

TWENTY-SEVENTH

Rewards, in proportion to the aids the public derives from them, are unquestionably due to all its servants.

TWENTY-EIGHTH

It is not every one who asketh that deserveth charity; all, however, are worthy of the inquiry, or the deserving may suffer.

TWENTY-NINTH

I always distinguish between a cause and individuals.

THIRTIETH

When we assumed the soldier we did not lay aside the citizen.



December

The name of American must always exult the just pride of patriotism.



The Washington Year Book

December

FIRST

I never spared one that was accused of cowardice.

SECOND

No man's sentiments are more opposed to any kind of restraint upon religious principles than mine are.

THIRD

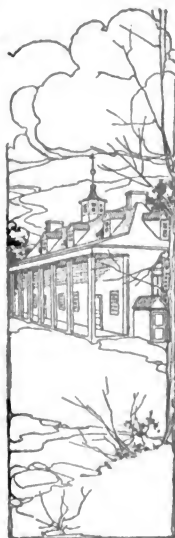
Whilst we are accusing others of injustice, we should be just ourselves.

FOURTH

If I am deceived in my opinion, I shall acknowledge my error.

FIFTH

I never did give advice to a woman who was setting out on a matrimonial voyage.



The Washington Year Book

December

SIXTH

Every fool will have his notions;
and why may not I?

SEVENTH

Silence, in some cases, speaks
more intelligently than the sweet-
est eloquence.

EIGHTH

Honorable scars speak the ful-
ness of their merit.

NINTH

Who does not rather envy than
regret a death that gives birth to
honor and glorious memory?

TENTH

It is no longer a time for pointing
out difficulties.



The Washington Year Book

December

ELEVENTH

Every person is, most certainly ought to be, the best judge of what relates to his own interest and concerns.

TWELFTH

It is an irksome thing to a free man to be in any ways hampered in debt.

THIRTEENTH

Maintain the liberty which we have derived from our ancestors.

FOURTEENTH

I am not afraid to die.

FIFTEENTH

I leave you with undefiled hands, an uncorrupted heart, and with ardent vows to Heaven for the welfare and happiness of that country in which I and my forefathers drew our first breath.



The Washington Year Book

December

SIXTEENTH

System should in all things be aimed at; for in execution it renders everything more easy.

SEVENTEENTH

There requires nothing more to elucidate a right than to offer a candid exhibition of the case, supported by facts.

EIGHTEENTH

A natural parent has only two things principally to consider: the improvement of his son, and the finances to do it with.

NINETEENTH

Let your heart feel for the afflictions and distresses of every one.

TWENTIETH

Envious of none, I am determined to be pleased with all.



The Washington Year Book

December

TWENTY-FIRST

Arbitrary power is most easily established on the ruins of liberty abused to licentiousness.

TWENTY-SECOND

I conceive a knowledge of books is the basis upon which other knowledge is built.



TWENTY-THIRD

To please everybody is impossible.

TWENTY-FOURTH

Be circumspect in admitting suspicions or proceeding upon them without sufficient evidence.



TWENTY-FIFTH

Everything will come right at last.



The Washington Year Book

December

TWENTY-SIXTH

Peace with all the world is my sincere wish.

TWENTY-SEVENTH

It is not my wish to hurt the feelings of any one.

TWENTY-EIGHTH

Let us look to our national character, and to things beyond the present moment.

TWENTY-NINTH

It is in vain, I perceive, to look for ease and happiness in a world of troubles.

THIRTIETH

Future years can not compensate for lost days.

THIRTY-FIRST

'T is well.



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